









Morocco for the Moors. Not that they are any the better for that, but if a nation wants to keep aloof from civilization it ought to be allowed to do so. Of course it is mean to want Australia for the Australians, but still, if the natives want it who has the right to say nay?

The Moors believe it is a mortal sin for a woman to show her face to any man except her own husband. When she goes out into the street she is muffled up so that only one eye is visible. When an Arab woman is making a journey on horseback, she sits like a ball of wool on a great cushion. When she falls off, as she often does, she shrieks and covers up her face, but lets her legs go unheeded. They hold opposite views to our women.

It may appear a frivolous remark, but it is part of their religion, and if you will come and look in at a missionary meeting amongst the Moors, you will see how we justify our nerves. Christians can only hold such meetings in one town in Morocco, and that is in Tangier. That is the only town in the country that has a church in it, and that comes because it is so far away from the capital and so near to Spain and Gibraltar.

In Tangier the natives are much given to drinking whisky and stealing, and other Christian tricks, so a mission is not altogether an anachronism.

They had a missionary meeting not long ago in a back street in Tangier, and I went in, for I love and respect missionaries wherever I meet them. The room was bare and cheerless, as Arabic rooms always are. On the floor were straw mats for the Arabs to sit on, and round the room were ranged a few low benches for the foreigners who abound in Tangier. On a stage, covered with red cloth, at one end of the room, sat the chief missionary, a smooth-faced Scotchman, playing a banjo. Not far from him sat another player looking man playing a violin. On the edge of the stage, and on the form about the end of the room, sat half-a-dozen young white women with hymn books in their hands, singing to the missionaries' music. These women had bare faces. They were singing Moody and Sankey's hymns in English.

When a passing Moor heard the music and looked in at the door to see what was going on, he generally blushed and fled, for it looked to him as though he were intruding on the privacy of a Bashaw's harem. The idea of seeing another man's wives with their faces bare, was quite as shocking to him as it would be for one of us to intrude, in a private house, on the ladies in the bath.

It was very shocking to me to sit there, for, owing to a somewhat lengthened residence amongst Moslem people, I had learned to be sympathetic with their views from appearances. As to what mission work meant, and I was bound to see the matter through.

After considerable hymn-singing, the chief missionary read some passages of scripture, and offered a few words of prayer in English, and then a Syrian gentleman rose to address the meeting. All the meeting, so far, consisted of two crippled Arabs, and a Spanish fruit-seller, but two or three strolling vagrants came in, just as Domini lofers come into free lectures in Sydney, and the Syrian took them in. He spoke in Arabic; he prayed in Arabic; he preached in Arabic. None of the missionaries knew that language, for they had only lived about five years in Morocco, and had not yet mastered it, so this Syrian teacher had to preach and pray for them.

He probably made a good job of his message, but a man with a face like his ought to have been in goal. He did not look like a good man, but one cannot always judge from appearances. As he spoke a grey bearded old Hadji interrupted him, and asked questions; then another man asked a question, and some more people came in and asked more questions, and the Syrian got mad, and the Arabs grew angry, and finally stopped out of the place, hissing like snakes, and the meeting was over! There are no Moslem converts there!

Another day I went up to the medical mission, outside of the town. The room in which the meeting was held was the dispensary, and smelled strongly of opodeldoc, &c. There were flowers on the table, a scripture text in Arabic on the white-washed wall, a few uncomfortable seats, a small harmonium, and a few white people.

A mission escort from Fez was encamped on the Arabian close by, and the ladies had been out inviting the Moors to the meeting. About thirty splendid-looking pictures came in and looked on with wondering eyes.

One of the white women had a baby, and the six-year-old baby had a six-year-old doll, and this interested the Moorish soldiers. The hymns were done into Arabic, and we sang "Jesus loves me, this I know," in whichever language we pleased. I took mine in English. Everybody else appeared to do the same except the Syrian. His songs, his prayers, his preaching, were all Arabic, but he had no apparent effect save that the Moors, the eyes of the soldiers were fixed on that six-year-old doll, and the preaching was nothing to them.

The mother saw that the doll was attracting more attention than the sermon, so she put it under her cape, and the baby went to sleep, and the Arabs got up and went out! The missionary said that the reason they went out was because the Ambassador had come, but I thought it would tell him about the doll. He did not, but he was probably a good man, so I let him talk. Then we went into a service in the Mission House, where we had cushioned seats and nice hymn books, and carpets, and lovely curtains, and we could see Cape Trafalgar and the blue waters of the Straits of Gibraltar from the windows. It was a lovely spot. I asked, after service, if they had an opening for another missionary, as I felt called that way. The Bashaw said that he was probably a good man, so I let him talk. Then we went into a service in the Mission House, where we had cushioned seats and nice hymn books, and carpets, and lovely curtains, and we could see Cape Trafalgar and the blue waters of the Straits of Gibraltar from the windows. It was a lovely spot. I asked, after service, if they had an opening for another missionary, as I felt called that way. The Bashaw said that he was probably a good man, so I let him talk.

So long as the Sultan of Morocco keeps missionaries out of his territories he will be safe, for the Christian powers will cut another's throat before they will allow one to get a god's advantage over the other in the country. They call in Tangier, and the Sultan has wisely washed his hands of that semi-Christianized town, but if once he allows Christian missionaries to enter Fez, or any of his capitals, then he will see the hand-writing on the wall.

#### SOME ANCIENT GAMES.

The native Mexicans of ante-conquest days were very fond of games of chance and betting—so passionately fond of games of chance, indeed, that when they gambled away all their property and nothing remained to bet, it was not infrequently happened that a player would stake himself, that is, his liberty, against a less personal stake, he to be, if he should lose, the slave of the winner, unless he could find means to redeem himself within a specified time.

Nevertheless popular feeling was against such excess of delight in play, and such as carried games of hazard to the degree of vice were despised and avoided.

The gods of players at large was Omotocatl, but divers games had their own tutelary divinities.

These "ancients" had one game similar to draughts or checkers, being played with white

and black stones or pebbles. Another closely resembled our modern game of jacks.

But that which was most common and most popular, in all probability, was patolli, or patolli, somewhat resembling the German "mill game" and somewhat resembling dice.

It was of Nahuatl origin. It was played with beans, on which were painted dots to mark the game. The players shook these in the hand, at the same time invoking the aid of Macuilxochitl, the goddess of five flowers, who was the special patroness or deity of this favorite amusement. Another name for this game was patolli (patate, a mat or rug) from the use of a woven mat of reeds or rushes, on which was painted a square containing cross lines and diagonals, on which was kept the tally by means of five blue pebbles for one player, and five colored (scarlet, turquoise, and green) for the other. By the spots on the beans was determined the placing of the pebbles on the diagram, the game being to him who was able to place three counters in a straight line. This game, like many of those practiced by this people, was of a semi-theological significance, it having an under-expression of chronological import. The professional players at this game were known in public by their accompaniment of the requisite paraphernalia, the mat being rolled and carried under the arm, and the counters tied in a cloth, or else in a pouch or bag of avate, maguey or else fibre netting. These gamblers before beginning play were wont to pray to their kit of mat and beans, as if to idols, to send them good luck in the coming contest.

But not games of chance alone constituted the competitive diversions of this people, very fond as they were of amusements, notwithstanding their austere and melancholy temperament. These ancient Mexicans were very fond of all sports involving strength or prowess. They had races, hunts, many forms of acrobatic or gymnastic feats, wrestling matches and combats of strength, even to the death, and this last not to warfare, but, as it were, in a species of joust or tournament. It would appear that there were also combats between men and wild beasts, as Torquemada says that at the coronation of Tezcotlaca there were warriors who fought with "lions and tigers"—that is, jaguars and pumas.

But the form of diversion which constituted a mode at once of exercise, pleasure and fulfillment of religious duty was that of dancing, associated as it was with almost every public function or celebration.

The dance was a rite of the religious creed of the empire, and special figures or forms were taught, peculiar each to its respective occasion or purpose. That these dances might be taught properly were established the Plaza del Volador and the Cincayo. The Plaza del Volador, as the Spaniards dubbed it, from the amusement to which it was mainly devoted, was the space now occupied by that picturesque, but foully dirty, feature of modern Mexico, the great central market at the southeast corner of the great square of Flamenco and Porta-Cochi, the last a misnomer if ever there was one. Of this square more hereafter.

The Cincayo was a great edifice built with ample halls ranged around a courtyard, where the dances were practiced. It was located near the Palace of Montezuma, Huicamilca, and the canal where now stands the long arcade known as the Puente de Mercedes. These rites were obligatory upon the youth of the sects or guilds Calmecac and Tepuchcalli. Shortly before sunset bands of old women and old men were wont to go forth to the streets to gather in the young people, the boys and the girls being consigned to separate rooms under the care of the elders. When all was made ready the music began in the great courtyard and the boys of each callipuli (set of rooms pertaining to a great temple devoted to a fasten and penitence) took hold of the hands of girls from the same set, and in circles they danced around and around the musicians, while the teachers imparted to them the knowledge of the most intricate steps, always taken in time to the music, and also instructed them in the proper singing of the respective songs accompanying each dance. This continued until a late hour, when the old duennas escorted the pupils to their homes. The greatest grand feat of the dance was executed by a great number of dancers, who formed a great circle, and in the center of this circle a single dancer, who was to be leaders in which was their great ambition. To become expert and thoroughly versed in the various forms of dance was a hard undertaking, as the poetry and music varied so widely in the different places. The composers of the songs used were of a special cult, and they used a different system from the ordinary.

The dances of the youths—i.e., the lally—were more rapid and the songs were gay and amorous. Some writers have said that bad women were dancers in these symbolic measures, but this was true only in certain cases where they were introduced for participation in special dances impracticable by the chaste young people. On the other hand, there were, of course, in secular gatherings low and suggestive dances for lewd women, in which sometimes there were men dressed in feminine raiment.

For feasts of each deity were had, and at these, the participants being disguised as savages, warriors, monkeys, tigers, eagles, dogs, etc. Sometimes the dancers were ranged in rows, at others in circles; all moved in perfect accord; sometimes they held one another by the hands or clasped about the waist; they danced, now to the right-hand, now to the left, while between the lines moved clowns and buffoons making jokes and offering ridiculous remarks. The music changed with each figure, rising to piches successively higher. In some of these dances were met both men and women, in others men only; in others still only priests and warriors participated.

In great solemnities the lords intoned grave songs or chants and danced with slow and dignified motion. A swell dance, given at weddings or aristocratic religious feasts in houses of nobility, comprised but one set, or, at most, two, wherein the dancers all faced one end of the line, or toward the person in front, passing from one side to the other which was known in our ballrooms as the "Chasse," or else dancing certain steps between the lines, where these stood still.

The dance which the chroniclers call areyto took place in the court of the Coatapanil, or Serpent-Wall. In this dance there were at times as many as 8,000 participants. In this contest circles were formed, of which the outer ones, consisting only of lords and priests of a certain age, revolved with a velocity akin to the mad whirl of the oriental dervishes. Separated from these by division spaces were smaller inner circles composed of young people, and they also revolved, but very slowly.

The favorite dance of all was as follows: In front of the main temple was built a house of

them into her bower and gave them to smoke a mixture of roses and tobacco.

One dance, humorous, and requiring great skill, was by performers made up to simulate old men, bent and decrepit. Another set forth the wiles and tricks of rogues, and in this was included a clown, who added to the mirth by pretending to understand contrariwise all his master said to him, as in the duos between ringmaster and clown in the modern circus.

There was a "ribbon dance," similar to the Maypole dance of the English rustics, in which, around a tall pole hung with var-colored ribbons, moved fifteen or twenty performers, whose steps were so regulated that their movements around the pole wove the ribbons into geometrical patterns, and sawed them when the steps were reversed.

Again, there were dances executed on stilts and various figures combining dancing with acrobatic skill, as where one man, standing on the shoulders of another, bore on his head a third, the three dancing in perfect time. Again, a pair of men would balance on his shoulder a spar or pole, at an angle, and on the vertex of the conical tops would be perched a third man, dancing like his supporters. With these semi-athletic dances was combined La Tranca or "The Spar," in which was shown another feat now used in circus performances—a man flat on his back, with legs upraised, rolling and tossing on his side a spar or pole on each end of which sat a comrade.

One of the most picturesque, perhaps even the very most curious, of their amusements was the game of "El Volador" (the flyer), as the Spaniards called it, played near the temple. Here was erected in the centre a tall, strong mast, on whose upper part was a movable cylindrical piece, from which hung four long strong ropes, guyed out by passing through holes made in a square wooden frame near the top. Around the mast were looped ropes, forming a sort of stail, upon which the players climbed, richly dressed, and carrying flags, rattles, etc. One stood on the masthead, others on the frame, dancing, singing, playing ticks and antics, while four others, sliding down to the ropes' ends, fastened themselves there by loops, and their weight making whirl the apparatus of the volador or flyer, while the centrifugal force sent the cords out at a greater and greater angle, till the four men suspended at the ends, being obliged to look like parrots or monkeys, resembled monstrous animals of those species flying through the air. The mechanism was so arranged that the ropes wrapped around the mast unrolled without tangling, and after thirteen rounds they were all unwrapped, stretching more and more toward the horizontal with increased velocity, till the whole "flyer" was describing a great circle at dizzying speed. The great height of the mast and the quick performance in that whirlwind of motion made the danger great in the game, of which the initiation used by the priests of the day is but a poor and tame reflection. This game also had its chronological interpretation; the four voladores represented the four symbols of the year; the thirteen circles of the ropes, aggregating fifty-two, showed the four kalpi which composed the Mexican cycle of fifty-two years.

The "gladiatorial combat" was more properly termed "sacrifice," since it was practically, under the guise of magnanimity, an immolation. In this a captive condemned to become a sacrifice to the gods was promised reprieve could be overcome in single combat a warrior chosen from his captors. Here, as in the pretended generosity of not a few instances of modern days, the apparent fairness of the offer was most treacherous. For the prisoner was shackled by one foot to the platform on which the struggle took place, and otherwise so handicapped that he was practically certain to go at last to the tocali, after suffering the agonies of his antagonist, whose prowess was considered enhanced by the victory, ignoring the unequal terms thereof.

The ball game (Tlaxalli) was under the protection of a special deity, and each town had its regular playground formally set aside for this amusement and inclosed by whitewashed walls. Two parties, of several players each, took part. They used a ball of hide (tule, Castilian elastic, native rubber) three or four inches in diameter, to which the propulsive impetus could be given by any part of the body, except the hands and the feet. If the ball landed on the opposite wall it scored a point for that propeller. At equal distances from the ends were set up stones pierced by holes, one stone by either wall, and the player skilful enough to send the ball through a hole won the game, and, furthermore, had the privilege of taking from those present, whether players or spectators, their cloaks or mantles, which could be reclaimed only by payment of a considerable ransom.—Chronicle.

#### Today's Advertisements.

FOR NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"CARRADALE,"

Sharp, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1154]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1150]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON

SATURDAY, 4th November, 1893,

at his SALE ROOMS, ZETLAND STREET, AN INVOICE OF JEWELLERY, Consisting—

GOLD LOCKETS, GOLD CROSSES, GOLD BRACELETS, GOLD LADIES' RINGS and EARRINGS, &c., &c.

ALSO, A GREAT ASSORTMENT of JET, MOTHER OF PEARL, SILVER and GILT JEWELLERY.

ALSO, ONE CROSS and FIVE STARS of HIGH SPANISH ORDERS in GOLD, ENAMEL, and SILVER, &c., &c.

TERMS of SALE—As customary.

F. KAPP, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1156]

#### Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 335.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st Nov., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1148]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CALL.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of 5/- PER SHARE DUE this day is PAYABLE at the rate of Two Shillings and Four Pence per Dollar, say, \$2.12 1/2 per Share. All Payments should be accompanied by Share Certificates for endorsement.

S. L. DARBY, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1183]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1181]

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS in "BANK BUILDINGS," Queen's Road, Nos. 16 to 20, lately occupied by Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

HOUSE No. 6, Ice House Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ROUSES at "BELILIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road.

GODOWN in Duddell Street.

SHOP No. 24, "BANK BUILDINGS," opposite "HONGKONG HOTEL."

HOUSE No. 21, Shelley Street.

BUNGALOW "DELMAR," Yow-ma-lee.

ROOMS on Top Floor of No. 10, Ice House Street, above the "CITY CLUB."

Apply to BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1184]

AT THE PEAK, MOUNT KELLET, TO LET.

ONE COMMODIOUS HOUSE.

Apply to BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1185]

Hotels.

KAIKATEI HOTEL, KOWAKI-DANI, HAKONE, JAPAN.

SEVEN hundred feet above Miyasobilla, picturesquely situated on the Hakone hills, enjoying a Cool Breeze throughout the Summer months, and commanding the Finest Scenery in the district.

Excellent Accommodation for VISITORS, including private suites of rooms, HOT MINERAL BATHS and WATERS (highly recommended by the Medical Faculty), a First-class Cuisine, good attendance, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, &c., &c. Charges strictly moderate.

Y. HOSHINO, Proprietor.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,500 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES, FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1893, TO MARCH 31st, 1894.

One person, per day, \$ 3.00

One person, per week, 20.00

One person, one month, 55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day, 5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week, 32.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month, 95.00

For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [907]

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "KEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET and COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

REN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1893. [94]

#### Intimations LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

CARPETS AND RUGS.

WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BALMORAL and VELVET PILE. MADRAS AND KENSINGTON SQUARES. AXMINSTER and PARQUET RUGS.

CURTAINS.

SILK BROCADES, TAPESTRY and CHENILLE.

EIDER-DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS.

BLANKETS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1893.

#### W. POWELL & CO., NEW GOODS.

BALL DRESS SILKS.

OPERA CLOAKS.

SILK STOCKINGS.

KID, SUEDE and SILK GLOVES.

EVENING WRAPS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1893.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY A. E. SKEELS & Co., at their

SALE ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, TO-MORROW

(THURSDAY), 2nd November, 1893, AT 2.45 P.M.,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

(Removed for Convenience of Sale.)

Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture, Marble-Top Table, Book Cases, Writing Desks, Extension Dining-Tables, Marble-Top Washstands, Double and Single Wardrobes and Bedsteads, Various Household Regalia, &c.

Also, One Cottage Place, by "Lun-u" in Good Order, and about 400 odd Books.

On sale on Thursday A.M. SALE TERMS—As customary.

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1893. [1177]

IN THE COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF HONGKONG.

SUIT No. 9 of 1893.

JEBSEN AND OTHERS.....PLAINTIFFS, Against

THE STEAMSHIP "BANTAM" AND FREIGHT.

THE Undersigned will (pursuant to a Commission for Sale issued herein) Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 6th day of November, 1893, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the SUPREME COURT HOUSE, Victoria, Hongkong (unless previously Sold by private treaty).

The Steel Screw Steamship "BANTAM," gross tonnage 2,314, net register tonnage 1,321, as the now lies afloat in Hongkong Harbour.

The vessel was built by Messrs. A. & I. INGLIS at Glasgow in 1885, and classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, but is now unclassed and will have to be re-surveyed, her eight years' classing having just expired.

Length 200 feet, breadth 37 feet, depth 15 feet 6 inches. Is fitted with compound direct-acting Engines of 250 h.p. nominal and 1,350 h.p. effective, built by A. & I. INGLIS in 1885, diameter of Cylinders h.p. 36 ins. and l.p. 70 ins. Stroke of Piston 3 feet 9 ins.

Two double-ended multitubular horizontal Steel Boilers having a heating surface of 4,840 square feet. Working pressure



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.10, paid up—40 per cent. 3/4, sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$100 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders shares, nominal.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2 1/2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885—14 per cent. premium.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$86 per share, sales and buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$51 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 115 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$117 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$102 1/2 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sales and buyers.  
 China and Maudslayi Steam Ship Company—\$31 per share, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—61 per cent. discount, sales and buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$37, buyers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$91.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Panton Mining Co.—\$31 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Raimond Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Tseho Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$14 sales and buyers.  
 New Imrie Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$15.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$351 sales.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$111 sales and sellers.  
 Dakin, Crickshaw & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.  
 The Kwong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$71 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$38 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 On London—Bank, T. T. 2/3 1/2  
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/4 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/4 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/4 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/4 1/2  
 On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 2/9 1/2  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/0 1/2  
 On India—T. T. 184  
 On Demand 184 1/2  
 On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

**VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
 Mr. J. Benavides. Mr. T. Mitchell.  
 Mr. J. Beverley. Mr. W. Moncur.  
 Mr. K. Burdick. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Patterson.  
 Mr. J. M. Cook.  
 Mrs. and Miss Douglas. Mrs. F. W. Phillips.  
 Mr. Foster. Mr. F. von der Floden.  
 Mr. J. W. Glen. Miss von der Floden.  
 Col. J. C. Hill. and two children.  
 Mr. J. Kington. Mr. Riehl.  
 Mr. J. Kinkwood. Mr. P. Reiner.  
 Mr. J. S. Leadbetter. Mr. and Mrs. Lidyand.  
 Mr. R. Lyall. Sands.  
 Mr. C. Matill. M. Sabatier.  
 Mr. J. McWilliams. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
 Mr. P. de Miquelena.

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.**  
 Mr. F. East. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.  
 Madame Giese. Mr. H. W. Robertson.  
 Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. A. P. Steele.  
 Madame Koch. Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.  
 Mr. J. Kofod. Mr. Sparrow.  
 Mr. W. H. R. Loxley. Mr. E. Tomlin.  
 Mr. MacLean. Sister Watter.  
 Mr. Medhurst.

**MAILS EXPECTED.**  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co. steamer *Ravenna*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.  
 The French Mail.  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Orna*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the American mail of the 10th ultimo, leaves Yokohama on the 2nd instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 7th.

The N. P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 19th ultimo.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Victoria on the 4th ultimo.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 17th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here about the 8th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Stura*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Oceanic*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamedes* left Singapore on the morning of the 20th ultimo, and is expected here on the 4th instant.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenary* left Singapore on the 10th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 PEIYANG, German steamer, 951, R. Kohler, 31st October, Cebu 27th October, Sugar, Siemens & Co.

YUNO-CHING, Chinese steamer, 761, Harris, 31st Oct., Shanghai 26th October, C. M. S. N. Co.

PHRA CHULA, Chinese KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. A. Morris, 31st Oct., Bangkok 22nd Oct., and Koh-i-chang 23rd, General, Yuen Fat Hong.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,864, W. S. Duncan, 1st Nov., Panosookan 22nd Oct., Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 768, C. Bastran, 1st Nov., Haiphong 29th Oct., General, A. R. Marry.

HUPH, British steamer, 1,340, T. Quail, 1st Nov., Peking 28th Oct., Sugar, Butterfield & Swire.

FEICHING, British steamer, 994, John Warren, 1st Nov., Newchwang 25th October, and Cheloo 27th, Peas and General, Wieler & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
 Sunghang, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 Hattian, British steamer, for Swatow.  
 Alwin, German steamer, for Hellow, &c.  
 Empress of China, British ship, for Shanghai, Yokohama, and Vancouver.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 October 31, *Linnet*, British gunboat, for Bangkok.  
 November 1, *Ark*, Danish ship, for Hellow, &c.  
 November 1, *Empress of China*, British ship, for Shanghai, Yokohama, and Vancouver.  
 November 1, *Saghalien*, French ship, for Saigon and Marseilles.  
 November 1, *Sunghang*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 November 1, *Ly-is-moon*, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
 November 1, *Shenlung*, British steamer, for Samarsk.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Hongkong*, from Haiphong—30 Chinese.  
 Per *Yungching*, from Shanghai, &c.—10 Chinese.  
 Per *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, from Bangkok, &c.—14 Chinese.  
 Per *Felching*, from Newchwang, &c.—1 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
 Per *Saghalien*, from Hongkong for Saigon—Messrs. W. E. Dodd, H. de Silva, and 13 Chinese.  
 Per *Saghalien*, from Hongkong for Saigon—Messrs. W. E. Dodd, H. de Silva, and 13 Chinese.  
 Per *Saghalien*, from Hongkong for Saigon—Messrs. W. E. Dodd, H. de Silva, and 13 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The German steamer *Peiyang* reports that she left Cebu on the 27th ultimo, had fine weather.

The British steamer *Felching* reports that she left Newchwang on the 25th instant, and had fine clear weather right down the coast.

The British steamer *Phra Chula Chom Kiao* reports that she left Bangkok on the 22nd instant, and Koh-i-chang at midnight on the 23rd. Had strong north-east monsoon and heavy sea throughout the passage.

The Chinese steamer *Yungching* reports that she left Shanghai on the 26th ultimo, and Wenchow on the 29th. Had strong north-east trade-wind and following sea to Chapel Island; from there to port had moderate, wind, and fine clear weather. On the 29th ultimo passed the steamer *Chiyuen*, from Hongkong to Shanghai, off Bullock harbour.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—  
 For Swatow and Bangkok—Per *Oryon* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Mojil—Per *St. Alois* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai—Per *Aden* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Arday* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Saigon—Per *Hesperia* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Macao, Port Darul, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per *Chingfo* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Hattian—Per *Kuyang* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
 For Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Oryon* (to-morrow), the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
 For Amoy and Manila—Per *Empress* (on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.)

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

**WITAMARA.**  
 ADEN, British steamer, 2,517, L. M. Withers, 31st Oct., London 22nd Sept., and Singapore 24th Oct., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 ALWINE, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 30th Oct., Pakhol 27th Oct., and Hellow 28th, General—Wieler & Co.

ARDOAY, British steamer, 1,001, James Thom, 20th Oct., Java 17th October, Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,056, T. Rowin, 10th Oct., Bangkok 10th October, and Koh-i-chang 19th, Wood and Rice—Melchers & Co.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Bergh, 19th July, Bangkok 13th July, Rice, Lanta, Wegener & Co.

CARADALE, British steamer, 2,260, Sharp, 23rd October, Mojil 17th October, Coals, Dodwell, Carill & Co.

CHINOTU, British steamer, 1,451, R. James, 15th Oct., Kobe, via Mojil 18th Oct., General, Butterfield & Swire.

DEYAWONGSA, British steamer, 1,057, George Brown, 28th Oct., Bangkok 17th Oct., and Koh-i-chang 20th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

EMERALDA, British steamer, 665, G. A. Taylor, 31st October, Manila 28th Oct., General, Shawan & Co.

HATTIAN, British steamer, 1,185, F. D. Goddard, 31st Oct., Foochow 27th Oct., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 30th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,136, H. Wit, 25th Oct., Mojil 17th October, Coals, Siemens & Co.

KUTANG, British ship, 1,491, G. H. Bowker, 28th Oct., Calcutta 12th Oct., Penang 18th, and Singapore 22nd, Opham and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWYANG, British steamer, 1,002, A. W. Outebridge, 31st Oct., Canton 31st Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.

MACUTU, British steamer, 1,582, E. Porter, 27th Oct., Otaru 19th Oct., Coals—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, Thomson, 29th Oct., Kutchinotru 24th October, Coals, Dodwell, Carill & Co.

ORISTE, British steamer, 1,279, C. F. Harvey, 26th Oct., Mojil 21st October, Coals and General—Butterfield & Swire.

PERU, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 24th Oct., San Francisco 30th Sept., and Yokohama 19th October, Mails and General—P. M. S. N. Co.

SADIT ASAPH, British steamer, 1,709, H. D. Wood, 20th Oct., Singapore 18th Oct., and Hellow 27th, General—Shewan & Co.

TAILEY, German steamer, 828, J. Calender, 28th Oct., Deli 19th Oct., and Singapore 20th, General—Meyer & Co.

TALVICK, German steamer, 973, N. Emke, 24th Oct., Bangkok 17th Oct., Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.

TEHANG, British steamer, 1,685, F. Cole, 26th Oct., Bombay 6th October, and Singapore 18th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TOYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,548, T. Kanaga, 27th Oct., Kutchinotru 22nd Oct., Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 ADOLPH, German bark, 167, E. Wistgaard, 21st Aug., Hamburg 22nd April, General, Siemens & Co.

BASTO, German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct., Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar—Wieler & Co.

CENTRAL, American ship, 1,223, B. J. Colcord, 6th Sept., Singapore 23rd August, Timber, Order.

ELIZABETH, German bark, 397, T. Alm, 5th Oct., Tientsin 21st Sept., Beans, Captain.

F. SKOLFIELD, British ship, 1,023, W. E. Sherman, 4th Oct., Singapore 13th Sept., Timber—Master.

GEORGE STEVENSON, American bark, 1,878, E. S. Murphy, 6th August, New York 12th April, Kerosene Oil—Captain.

JOHN CURRIER, American ship, 1,848, R. S. Lawrence, 4th Oct., Shanghai 23rd Sept., Beans, Captain.

JOHN R. KELLEY, American ship, 2,355, O. E. Chapman, 1st Sept., New York 9th May, Kerosene Oil—Master.

LUCKY A. NICKLES, American bark, 1,330, C. M. Nichols, 3rd Aug., New York 6th March, Kerosene Oil—Melchers & Co.

MARTHA ROCKHAW, German ship, 725, Ed. Metelcke, 11th Oct., Philadelphia 21st May, Petroleum—Order.

NAM SING SING, Chinese 3-m. sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 23rd August, Saigon 24th August, Wood—Yong Kee & Co.

SOMALL, British 4-masted ship, 3,232, D. Morgan, 17th May, Singapore 21st March, Ballast—Order.

STANFIELD, British bark, 560, Clark, 23rd Oct., Singapore 27th September, Timber—Chinese.

THEOPHILUS, Canadian bark, 943, J. R. Win, 30th Oct., Astoria (Oregon) 16th Sept., Timber—Captain.

VELOCITY, British bark, 401, R. Martin, 14th Oct., Honolulu 31st August, General—Chinese.

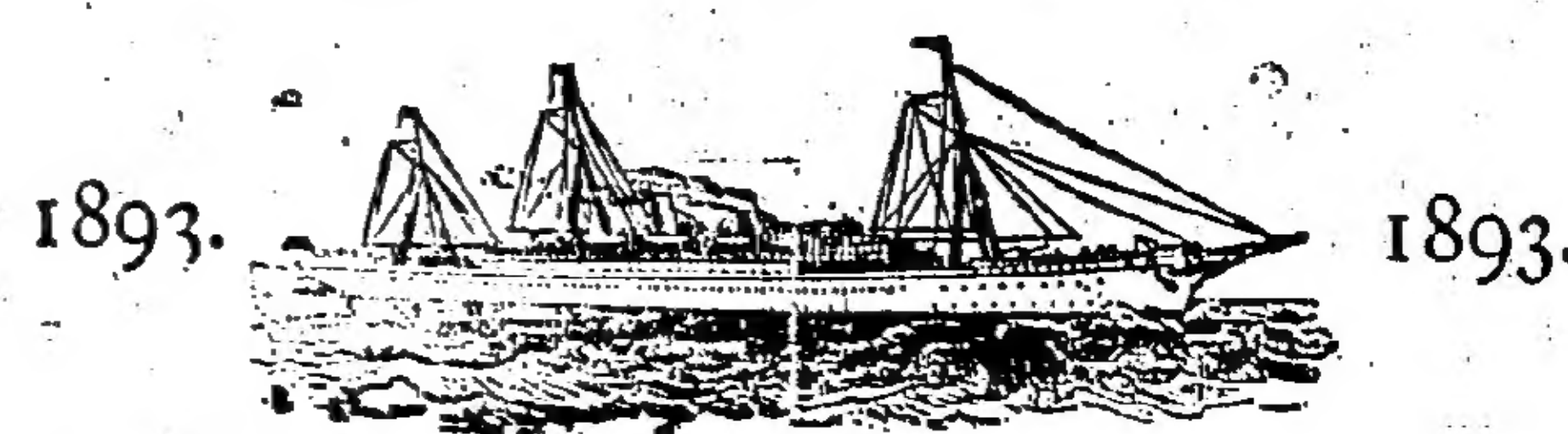
**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
 31st October, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

1st November, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

2nd November, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA &amp; JAPAN.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA .....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 29th November.  
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN .....6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 27th December.  
 EMPRESS OF CHINA .....6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 24th January.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN,  
 General Agent.  
 [5]

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Saturday, 4th Nov., at 1 P.M.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)..... Thursday, 23rd Nov., at 1 P.M.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Thursday, 14th Dec., at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 4th Nov., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS.

They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. the day day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 75, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 30th October, 1893.

## NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAYLTON, C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings  
 Hongkong, 16th June, 1893.

## Mails.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria ..... Thursday ..... November 9th.  
 Tacoma ..... Tuesday ..... December 12th.  
 Mogul ..... Tuesday ..... Jan. 2nd, '94.  
 Victoria ..... Tuesday ..... Jan. 23rd, '94.  
 Tacoma ..... Tuesday ..... Feb. 27th, '94.

## THE Steamship

"VICTORIA," Captain J. Pantou, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 9th November, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to  
 DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 19th October, 1893.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 45, Queen's Road Central. (1893)

LEWY HERMANOS, JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS, Sole Agents for PATRICK PHILLIPS & Co. Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central. (1894)

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI, OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 14th June, 1893. 1798

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHMEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAHLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK